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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
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For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions \$1 00  
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the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

REMOVAL.  
CABINET MAKING.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old  
customers, and the public generally, that he has removed  
his CABINET SHOP and  
Dwelling House to the stand  
formerly occupied by J. J.  
Sheridan, on Main Street,  
immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all  
articles in his line of business can be had on  
short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-  
ing to purchase to call upon him.  
JANUARY'S RAINY BEDSTEADS  
made to order on short notice.  
JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-1

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,  
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.  
LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols  
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen  
Pope, 2 vols  
The South Sea, by a Yankee  
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine  
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches  
Rambler in North America  
Letters from the South, by Paulding  
Halls on the loss of Blood  
Dwight's Theology  
Beauty of Female Holiness  
Chronicles of Godwin  
Rose Hill, or the Tale of the Old Dominion  
Remarks on Homopathy  
Clark on Consumption  
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest  
Good's Study of Medicine, new ed.  
McIntosh's Practice, new ed.  
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence  
Dr. Coit's Bible  
English Annual  
Young Ladies' Book  
Young Artist—Magnolia  
Oriental Annual  
Language of Flowers—and some others.  
CHR. WALLACE.  
Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-1

FAYETTE COUNTY—To wit.  
TAKEN UP by Hallett M. Winslow, living  
in Lexington, a certain horse, about  
15 hands high, six years old, a small star in  
the forehead, two or three small white spots on  
the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white  
spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast;  
no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised  
by John Love and John Engles to thirty-five dol-  
lars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.  
JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. C. RODES, Ck.  
A Copy Attest by WALLER RODES, D. C.

NEW FURNITURE  
WARE ROOM.  
THE undersigned, from  
Cincinnati, having lo-  
cated themselves in Lex-  
ington, respectfully invite the at-  
tention of the Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of the city and vicinity  
to the examination of a  
small assortment of their man-  
ufacture now on hand. A general assortment  
of all articles in their line, will be kept, and of  
good materials as can be procured. Of the qual-  
ity of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say  
much, preferring that their friends should call  
and examine for themselves.  
An arrangement has been made for a supply of  
Eastern made PIANO FORTES.  
WINEERS for sale.  
THOS. W. POWELL,  
HORACE E. DIMICK,  
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main St.  
Lexington, March 26, 1836—12-1

FOR SALE.  
THE residence of the subscriber is offered for  
sale. It is pleasantly situated on the  
Curl's road, just within the limits of the city  
of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new  
BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE.  
Fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an en-  
try on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs;  
a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and  
Dairy, &c.; a well of never-failing Water,  
equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the  
city, and situated within 15 feet of the House.  
Any person wishing to buy, can have an opportunity  
of doing so, by early application to the sub-  
scriber. Possession will be given by the 15th of  
April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st  
of September next.  
JAS. E. HICKMAN.  
March 28, 1836. 12-1

RENOVATING, SCOURING AND  
TAILORING BUSINESS.  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens  
of Lexington and the public generally, that  
he has opened a shop for RENOVATING,  
SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS. He  
on Main Street, opposite Biennan's Hotel. He  
assures those who may feel disposed to patronize  
him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfac-  
tion in all cases. His work will be done in the  
very best manner, and on the lowest terms.  
JOHN FISHER.  
Lex. March 25, 1836—12-1

THE TURF HORSE  
COLUMBUS.  
BY OSCAR.  
(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland,  
and others.)  
WILL stand the  
ensuing sea-  
son, which has com-  
menced, and will end  
the 30th June, at the  
Forks of the George-  
town and Henry's Mill road in Lexington, (at  
Hoagland's) at the low price of \$30, payable by  
the close of the season. Good pasturage for mares  
sent to him will be furnished without any charge,  
and grain at cost if required. Separate lots for  
such may be sent before they foal. All possible  
care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but  
no liability will be incurred for either.  
In offering to the breeders of Kentuck-  
y for a third time the services of this  
distinguished Stallion, who has already  
been so liberally patronized by them, I  
cannot suppress an expression of the  
satisfaction and pride which I feel, at  
the fact that all my prophecies in regard  
to the performance of his get, are in a  
fair way to be fully realized and that the  
liberality with which this distinguished  
horse of a renowned and unequalled  
Sire, has been patronized, is likely to be  
more than compensated in a stock of  
horses possessing game and speed and  
beauty rarely equalled. There is no  
horse on the continent of America, known  
to me, native or imported that in a sea-  
son of restricted service has produced  
so much stock likely to prove first rate.  
It is a remarkable fact that in the sea-  
son which produced Eliza Bailey &c.,  
Columbus was suffered to serve but a  
limited number of mares, and out of that  
number NOT ONE THAT HAS BEEN TRIED,  
has disappointed the expectations of its  
owner; eight or ten have been trained  
and run, of the produce of that season.  
I have said on a former occasion,  
and I here again repeat; that the breed-  
ers of Kentucky have not paid sufficient  
attention to *stoutness* in their course of  
breeding. This is a great error. No  
stallion of Europe or America has been  
distinguished as a producer of racers to  
much extent; who had not this quality.  
These uniform breeders Blaze and Herod  
of England, and Sir Archy and Eclipse  
of America, are cases in point. Give me  
pure blood—an ancestry without blot  
or blemish, and then give me *stoutness*—  
indicating a perfect constitution, and you  
cannot well fail to have a race horse.

It is not to be expected that a thin flat  
sided, bandy-legged, light boned skeleton  
shaped animal, if he even have foot can  
bare repeated contests, or run later than  
three or four years old, nor is it to be ex-  
pected that a stallion of the description  
named will produce stock other than like  
him. It has been regretted for two  
years past in our state by the breeders  
of the blood horse, that our stock were  
growing too much of this light-boned  
flimsy character; our *in and in* course  
of breeding has injured our stock. I offer  
them in Columbus a cross which will  
be more *remote*; and a form best cal-  
culated to remedy the very defect alluded  
to. In regard to the get of Columbus, I  
would add in addition to what I have said,  
that his colts are more uniformly like  
him, than those of any stallion I have  
ever seen; possessing fine size smooth  
wide bone richness of coat, and in an em-  
inent degree that *peculiar* beauty of  
countenance, which to be properly un-  
derstood must be seen. Three of them  
only have been exhibited at any fair in  
the state—they all got premiums, at  
Danville. In regard to the performance  
of Columbus on the Turf, a list of his  
races and of the races run by his colts,  
would stretch this bill to too great a  
length. I will just add that, in all his  
races between eighteen and twenty in  
number he lost but two, he was beaten  
in these for the want of condition, (as  
testified by his trainers,) and before and  
afterwards beat both the nags by whom  
he was thus beaten. By a reference to  
his pedigree it will be seen that there is  
not in his veins one single drop of blood  
that is of doubtful character. He is  
more nearly related to the great English  
Eclipse than any horse in America, na-  
tive or imported. The performance of  
the two fillets brought by me, from Ten-  
nessee last spring, is given below in the  
statement of Mr. Dunn their trainer.  
The arduous duties of a station at a dis-  
tant quarter have rendered me unable  
to procure, in due form the performance  
of several other of his colts, one Butler's  
colt that has been running last fall in West  
Tennessee successfully in several races,  
also one owned by Mr. Tompkins of  
Summer Co. Tennessee, that was trained  
and run in the south, and some others.  
At Lexington last fall the evi-  
dences that Eliza Bailey gave in her  
three two mile heats of game and speed,  
induced some to question the age for  
which she had been entered; sundry cer-  
tificates will be found below, setting that  
matter in its proper light. She is again  
in Kentucky, and unless bad luck befell  
her, gentlemen may be made to think she  
is older still than they did last fall.

DAVIS THOMPSON.  
PEDIGREE & CERTIFICATES.  
COLUMBUS is a deep red bay with

black legs main and tail full sixteen  
hands high, uniting in one form more  
beauty and transcendent comeliness of  
face and countenance than any horse I  
have ever seen of his strength, solidity  
and Herod like stoutness and fire, was  
got by the much admired and distinguish-  
ed race horse Oscar; he by the celebra-  
ted 4 mile horse Wilkes' Wonder; he by  
the old imported Diomed. Wonder's dam  
was Col. Eppes' gray mare; she by Tip-  
po-Saib, (he by Linsley's Arabian) by  
Brimmer by Valiant; Valiant was out of  
a full blooded Jolly Rodger mare. Ep-  
pes' gray mare was also the dam of Gen.  
Jackson's Paolet, Palafix and others.—  
Oscar's dam the distinguished and very  
superior brood mare Rosey Clark, by the  
imported Saltram, he by O'Kelly's El-  
lipse (who was able to give any horse  
in England a distance in his day); Eclipse  
by Marsk, he by Squirt, he by Bartlett's  
Children. Saltram's dam Vungo, by  
Snap; her dam by Regulus; he by Go-  
dolphin Arabian, out of a sister to Black-  
and-all-Black. Rosey Clark's dam Cam-  
illa; Camilla by the old imported Wild-  
air; her grandam Jet, by old imported  
Flimnap, her gr. grandam the famous  
brood mare Diana, by Claudius; her gr.  
gr. grandam Sally Painter, by Serling;  
her gr. gr. grandam the celebrated im-  
ported mare Silver, by Bellsie Ara-  
bian, in England, as was also the above  
named Sterling. Wildair by Cade; he by  
Godolphin Arabian. Claudius by the old  
imported Janus; old Janus of England  
by Godolphin Arabian. The dam of  
Claudius by Sterling; he by Bellsie Ara-  
bian. Columbus's dam was got by the  
imported horse Dunganon, he by Dun-  
gannon of England, he by O'Kelly's El-  
lipse, he by Marsk, &c. Dunganon's  
dam Aspasie, by King Herod; his grand-  
am Doris, by Blank; his gr. grandam  
Helien, by Spectator; his gr. gr. grandam  
Daphne by Godolphin Arabian. Colum-  
bus's grandam by Merlin; his gr. grandam  
by the celebrated race horse Flag of  
Truce. Merlin was raised by Stephen  
Smith, of Virginia, and was got by John  
Holmes' Merlin. Young Merlin's dam  
was a splendid mare got by Old Quick-  
silver, and he by the old imported Med-  
ley; Holmes' Merlin by Celar Janus,  
&c. Flag of Truce by imported Gold-  
finder his dam by Flimnap; grandam by  
Aristotle; gr. grandam by Old Fear-  
nought. Flag of Truce was the sire of  
many distinguished racers, among them  
Colonel Taylor's famous running horse  
Leviathan, and First Consul, who won  
twenty-one races from 3 to 7 years old,  
averaging 100 guineas each.

DAVIS THOMPSON.  
BURN TAVERN, Ky. Feb. 17, 1836.  
Being called on by Mr. Thompson for my opin-  
ion in relation to the stock produced by his horse  
COLUMBUS, have no hesitation in saying that  
his colts are equal if not superior to those pro-  
duced by any horse in the state—generally very fine  
size and color, and in full possession of more  
power and higher form than any set of colts I  
have ever seen. I trained two of his colts last  
fall, and although they were quite too low in  
the when I took them, they exceeded all my  
expectations. I ran Eliza Bailey at Crab Orchard  
two miles and repeat, won the first heat in 3m  
54s, notwithstanding a maneuver in the start  
she ran more than a mile before she started for  
the heat, and was then in five minutes, compelled  
to go for the heat; the second heat she was 80  
yards behind at the start and lost the heat by one  
length at 3m 56s; the third heat she lost again  
50 or 60 yards at the start, but carrying the ad-  
dle and rider 6 miles on her neck, was too much  
she lost the race, but was quite able to have won  
it. The same evening I ran Mary McFarland  
mile heats although she was running under the  
jaw at the time with the distemper, she won the  
first heat in 1m 48s and lost the second heat  
by five feet in 1m 50s and was drawn. The next  
evening I took them both to Richmond, but did not  
run Eliza in consequence of a severe cut she re-  
ceived on one of her fore legs, in the second heat  
at the Crab Orchard race. I stated Mary Mc-  
Farland mile heats (although still running with  
distemper) against seven other nags, and won the  
first heat in 1m 51s (and lost forty yards in the  
start, the second heat, and the heat also by one  
or two lengths, in 1m 51s). The third heat she was  
called up. Two weeks afterwards I took them  
to Lexington, and ran Eliza two mile heats  
against six other popular race horses; she lost the  
first heat in 3m 59s, without running a jump for  
the heat; the second heat she won easily in 3m  
54s; the third heat she won without a struggle in  
3m 57s. In all this race she carried her saddle  
and rider on her neck the whole six miles—she  
made a run of a few hundred yards in the close of  
last heat that astonished every body, and induced  
some to believe that she was 4 years old, which I  
am glad to learn Mr. Thompson has proved satis-  
factorily not to be the case, at the same place I  
ran Mary McFarland mile heats against six other  
of the best nags in Kentucky; she won the first  
heat in 1m 51s—the second heat she blundered  
after getting within 70 or 80 yards of the stand  
and lost her heat, and ran out second best in 1m  
53s. The next week I took her (Mary) to Bardis-  
town and ran her two mile heats against a popu-  
lar horse Clinton by Bertrand; she won the first  
heat in 4m 14s, and the second in 4m 46s very  
easy, track heavy. Given under my hand, this  
17th Feb. 1836.

JAMES DUNN.  
I was present and witnessed all the races spoken  
of in the above certificate, that were run by  
Eliza Bailey and Mary McFarland, except the  
race at Bardstown, and know the facts set forth  
by Mr. Dunn to be correct. Given under my  
hand, &c.  
WM. BONEY.

The filly by Columbus, dam by Stockholder,  
was raised by me, and given at about six  
months old, to my nephew Mr. A. W. Reese,  
and by him sold to Mr. Davis Thompson, who  
ran her at Lexington, Ky. two mile heats, was  
three years old last spring and no more, which can  
be attested by a number of gentlemen in this  
neighborhood. Given under my hand at Galla-  
tini, Ten. this 29th of November, 1835.

FRAS. ROGAN, R. DESHA,  
MALONE, W. C. HUFFMAN,

CHAS. MORGAN, RICH. PARKER,  
JAS. HARRISON, B. W. THOMPSON,  
ISAAC BLEDSOE.  
I certify that Eliza Bailey by Columbus, dam  
by Stockholder, was foaled on the 20th day of  
April, 1832. Given under my hand at Gallatin,  
Ten. this 7th day of December, 1835.  
A. W. REESE.  
SPENCER'S CHOICE, Ten. Sept. 13, 1831.  
I have this day been called on for my opinion  
of the celebrated stallion COLUMBUS. I saw  
him run several races, and feel no hesitation in  
saying he is a race horse of the first order; he was  
at all times badly managed, and in the worst pos-  
sible condition to run, when I have seen him start  
and do not think, properly managed, he would  
have ever lost any race he started for; his sire Os-  
car, was one of the best horses ever raised either  
in Europe or America; his blood is as pure as  
virgin gold, and his powers as a race horse have  
been rarely equalled in this or any other country  
on earth—and I do not believe, Oscar ever had  
superior, even in the days of Chiffers. I am told  
the gentlemen, Messrs. Thompson and Bledsoe, the  
present owners of Columbus, are about to remove  
him to Ky. I feel on hesitation in recommending  
him to the patrons of the blood horse, in this or any  
other country. I think he will suit well to cross  
on the blooded stock of Kentucky, as he possesses  
uncommon strength, with great purity of blood,  
as will be seen upon examination of his pedigree,  
that his veins are full of the purest English cross,  
such as Diomed, Saltram, Flimnap, Eclipse,  
&c.  
D. SHELLEY.

We were present at the fall races over the  
Hartsville Turf, when Colonel Elliott's Paolet  
Jerry beat Columbus, both three years old. The  
time of the first heat of the two miles which they  
ran, was recorded, we believe, 3m 45s; second  
heat in 3m 47s; that of the third in 3m 51s. If  
we are wrong the entry of the Judges can correct  
it. The two last heats were won by Jerry. CO-  
LUMBUS was badly rode the first heat, which  
he won, however with apparent ease. Our opin-  
ion was at the time, and now, that he had been well  
rode the first heat he would have won the second  
also; and as it was, he lost it only by one length.  
COLUMBUS was trained that fall by Captain  
Haney. We witnessed and timed the trial on his  
turf before he was taken to Hartsville. With a  
bad start, and in his training shoes much worn, he  
ran his mile in 1m 50s. We do not hesitate to  
pronounce that the performance at Hartsville,  
which he gave of himself, which he gave of himself,  
and bottom in the training at Captain Haney's,  
entire Columbus to rank among the first  
running horses in Tennessee.

ANDREW J. DONELSON,  
ROBERT DESHA.  
Lexington, March 1st, 1836—10-3

SIR LOVELL.  
Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood  
bay, black mane and tail,  
BY DUROC.  
PEDIGREE.  
THIS distinguish-  
ed racer was bred  
by Samuel Purdy Esq.  
of New York and foal-  
ed in May, 1824; he  
was got by Duroc, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the  
imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by  
Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g.  
grandam by True Briton, his g. g. grandam  
y. sterling.

PERFORMANCE.  
On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old,  
SIR LOVELL ran a match against a Dimpidie  
Colt of C. R. Golden's, three mile heats, and won,  
distancing his antagonist when 4 years old he  
won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union  
Course, L. I., beating five good horses. In the fall  
of the same year he was trained again, and ran  
the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Pough-  
keepsie course, which he won with ease, beating  
Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other cele-  
brated horses. The night following, his groom  
foundered him—notwithstanding, on the last day  
of the same month, (October) he won a sweep-  
stake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course,  
L. I., beating Grey Remond (or Ariel's dam)  
\$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie,  
where he won the first heat in great time, 7m.  
50s, considering the state of the course, which  
was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare  
three and three quarter miles, when she passed  
him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn.  
There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing  
to his want of sufficient training that he lost  
the race. Two days afterwards, over the same  
course, he took the \$300 purse—two mile heats—  
beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and  
Malton—two mile heats, 5m 51s, carrying 121lbs.  
This is great time, considering Lovell run eight  
miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten  
in his superior and almost unequalled time, time  
of the second heat—which was contested inch by  
inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and  
Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 2m. 46s.  
When it is known that the course is eight feet over  
a mile, and that the horses carried six-year-old  
weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as  
one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In  
the following week, he ran a Match Race of two  
mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for \$6,  
000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which  
he won the first heat in 3m. 45s, and the next,  
distancing his opponent in 3m. 45s. Thus run-  
ning four races in the short space of two weeks and  
only losing a single heat—further comment is un-  
necessary.

TEXAS.  
I HAVE FOR SALE, a large quantity of  
TEXAS SCRIP, in Leftwich's grant, ad-  
joining and immediately above Austin's Colony,  
including the Brasos and extending to the Colera-  
do river. This is the most fertile part of Texas.  
Any person wishing to emigrate to, or engage in a  
speculation in land in this delightful region, would  
do well to apply to the undersigned, who will give  
a first rate bargain in all respects to suit the pur-  
chaser. Apply to Mr. P. Scott at Dr. Whitney's  
in Lexington, to the subscriber, or D. C. Over-  
ton, at the late residence of Waller Overton, de-  
ceased, five miles from Lexington, near the Boone-  
boro' road.  
JOHN W. OVERTON.  
January 5, 1836—2-1

MESSENGER DUROC.  
WILL stand the ensuing  
season at my stables  
on the Lexington Association  
course. Particulars &c., made  
known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.  
Messenger Duroc, by Duroc; dam Vincenta,  
by Messenger; Sleuder; Lath; Wildair; True  
Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by  
Marsk; Stirling; Partner; Smiling Tom—Trav-  
eller's dam by Almazor; Bay Bolton's sister by  
Grey Hanthby; Makeless; Brimmer; Diamond;  
Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bustler.  
JAMES SHY.  
January 10, 1836—2-1

MONEY FOUND.  
A SMALL BANK BILL was found about  
two weeks since, near the University, which  
the owner can have by applying at this Office, de-  
scribing the same, and paying for this advertise-  
ment. Lexington, March 5, 1836—9-3

MAYES & BLANCHARD.  
JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLAN-  
CHARD, having associated themselves in  
the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit  
Court, will attend to all business entrusted to  
their care with zeal and promptitude.  
Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1

WANTED.  
A SITUATION for a man with a small fam-  
ily, well qualified for business, either as a  
Clerk or Superintendent of a Hemp Factory. Suit-  
able recommendations can be produced. Call im-  
mediately at this office.  
Lex. Jan. 19, 1836—3-4

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED  
200 BUSHELS Clover Seed.  
100 do. Pennsylvania Timot.  
Seed—for sale by  
MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.  
Jan. 8, 1836—3-2m

PURCHASERS AT THE SALE OF  
THOS. OUTTEN, DEC'D.  
ARE hereby informed that their notes will fall  
due on the 4th day of March; and that as  
claims against the estate are numerous and press-  
ing, no indulgence can be given, but payment must  
be made at maturity.  
E. K. SAYRE, Adm'r.  
Lex. Feb. 18, 1836—7-3

MUSTARD SEED.  
EVERY Farmer, perhaps, has some ground  
too rich for most vegetables. This is the  
very best kind for growing the common small  
black mustard. A dug hill, if well rotted, is  
not too rich. It grows well where old buildings  
have stood. A quarter half an acre of this sort  
of ground would be well worth cultivating. This  
much, the feeblest families, perhaps, could do.  
It would probably, from the experiments I have  
made, produce at the rate of thirty or forty bushels  
an acre. It should be sown as early in the  
spring as the ground can be worked, and when  
ripe, reaped and laid in hands, and two or three  
days sun will dry it sufficiently for dressing.  
This should be done on a sheet laid on some  
plank or on a thick soil of grass. Care must be  
taken to sift the trash out before it is put into the  
wind, or it will carry these away. When well  
cleaned and dried, it will meet with ready sale at  
about \$3 a bushel, by applying to  
N. BURROWS.  
Lex. Feb. 20, 1836—7-3

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.  
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the  
premises, on Friday the 8th day of April,  
1836, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the city property pur-  
chased of R. Higgins, esq. situated on Maincross  
street, between the lots of Frederick Norwood  
and the heirs of Moses Hall, dec'd. laid out into  
beautiful building lots.  
The plan of the lots may be seen with the City  
Clerk, and will be exhibited on the premises on  
the day of sale.  
Terms.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 6  
and 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable  
notes with good and approved security. Posses-  
sion delivered on the day of sale.  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
J. B. JOHNSON,  
JACOB ASHTON, Committee.  
Feb. 20, 1836—9-1

HUEY & FROST,  
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and pur-  
chased out the Stock and Tailoring concern  
of Messrs J. T. Frazer & Co., are now ready to  
execute all orders in their line.  
They will constantly keep on hand a complete  
assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and  
VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continu-  
ance of public patronage.  
HUEY & FROST.  
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

FOUND.  
A WEEK or two since on the Rail Road, a  
pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, which the  
owner can have by describing them and paying for  
this advertisement. Call on  
DAVID GLASS,  
5 miles from Lex. Leestown Road to Frankfort.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sect.  
TAKEN UP  
BY WILLIAM LOGAN, living near Beth-  
el Meetinghouse a BROWN MARE  
supposed to be three years old last spring, about  
14 hands high, small star and snip, both hind  
feet white, some white on the left fore foot, un-  
broken; appraised to \$45, this 23d Sept. 1835.  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
11-3c

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.  
ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen  
Printers will meet with constant employ-  
ment, if immediate application is made at this  
Office.  
Lexington, March 5—9-1

TEXAS.  
I HAVE FOR SALE, a large quantity of  
TEXAS SCRIP, in Leftwich's grant, ad-  
joining and immediately above Austin's Colony,  
including the Brasos and extending to the Colera-  
do river. This is the most fertile part of Texas.  
Any person wishing to emigrate to, or engage in a  
speculation in land in this delightful region, would  
do well to apply to the undersigned, who will give  
a first rate bargain in all respects to suit the pur-  
chaser. Apply to Mr. P. Scott at Dr. Whitney's  
in Lexington, to the subscriber, or D. C. Over-  
ton, at the late residence of Waller Overton, de-  
ceased, five miles from Lexington, near the Boone-  
boro' road.  
JOHN W. OVERTON.  
January 5, 1836—2-1

NEW SPRING GOODS,  
FOR 1836.  
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.  
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Til-  
ford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid  
stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.  
To which they invite the attention of Whole-  
sale and Retail Dealers.  
Lex March 8, 1836—10-1

NORTHERN BANK, KENTUCKY.  
THE fourth instalment, of \$10 on each share,  
became due on the 27th ultimo.  
Lexington March 5, 1836—8-4

MAMMOTH WARRIOR.  
I HAVE not sold Warr-  
rior, I beg leave to caution the  
public against false rumors,  
in relation to him, during the  
year. If any change takes  
place in his health, or abili-  
ties, (which have never been  
defective in his life,) I will  
notify the public through the newspapers forthwith.  
He will remain during the present season, at his  
old stand, near Winchester. The price will be \$35  
the season, or \$52 to insure Jennetts. Pasturage  
gratis.  
WARRIOR is the largest Jack, (full 15 hands  
high, and equally large all over,) and has proved  
himself to be the surest and best breeder now known  
in the world. His colts have more than justified  
public expectation, not only in size, but in form.  
I sold a lot of his mule colts, at weaning time,  
last fall, to Col. Wm. Myers, of Garrard County  
for \$110 each, cash in hand, and others at the  
same price. Not one of his Jack colts now one  
year old, can be bought for \$500. The sum of  
\$1500 has been offered for either of two, and  
\$1000 for a pair. Does not this justify the  
price at which Warrior stands?  
P. B. HOCADAY.  
Winchester, Feb. 20, 1836—9-1

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.  
TO learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—  
boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would  
be preferred.  
Lexington, March 5—9-1

DENTISTRY.  
DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citi-  
zens of Lexington, that he has returned to  
the City, and may be found at the PHENIX  
HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy  
to receive the calls of such as may desire his pro-  
fessional services. He will remain in the city for  
a few weeks only.  
March 4, 1836—9-1

BLACKSMITHING.  
SIMEON SHY  
INFORMS  
the citizens  
of Lexington and  
vicinity, that he  
has purchased  
the entire stock,  
&c., of Mr. John  
R. Shaw, and will  
continue the  
above business at  
the old stand, on  
Short street op-  
posite O. Keen,  
esq., where he  
will be happy to wait on all who will give him a  
call.  
March 5, 1836—9-1

FIRE BUCKETS!  
AT a meeting of the President and Council of  
the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836,  
Resolved, That the President of the Council  
advise in the several newspapers, in the city,  
until the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of  
the city will be required to comply with the city  
ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire  
Buckets, by the first day of May next.  
Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next,  
the Marshal and Day Watchman of the city shall  
commence visiting every house in the city, and  
make a return to the President of the Council, as  
early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets  
which belong to each house in the city, which re-  
turn shall be made from his own knowledge and  
from actual examination of the Buckets.  
THOS. P. HART, Pres.  
A COPY—H. L. BODLEY, Ck. 9-1st May

CITY PROPERTY TO LEASE  
AT GROUND RENT.  
THE City Property on each side the Watch-  
house, will be leased for ninety-nine years  
with a claim of perpetual renewal, on Friday,  
the 8th day of April, 1836, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,  
at public auction, for ground rent, payable semi-an-  
nually. Brick buildings of not less than two sto-  
ries high, will be required to be erected on the  
premises, and the punctual payment of the rent  
secured by the usual claims of forfeiture. The  
property will be divided into lots suitable for busi-  
ness houses.  
The situation is admirably adapted to every  
species of business, but especially to the larger or  
wholesale line.  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
J. B. JOHNSON,  
JACOB ASHTON, Committee.  
Feb. 20, 1836—9-1

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN  
STREET.  
THE President and Council of the City of  
Lexington, will receive and consider sealed  
proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent,  
or purchasing, the City Property on Main street,  
extending back to Water street. The property will  
be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20  
feet 6 inches each, and as many on Water street,  
and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may  
be for any number of these lots, extending through  
from street to street, or going back half way,  
as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be  
left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of  
March next.  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
J. B. JOHNSON,  
J. ASHTON, Committee.  
Feb. 20, 1836—9-1

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the 25th  
inst., the tract of LAND on which he lives  
containing 100 ACRES, 14 miles south of Ni-  
cholasville, Ky. on the Turnpike road leading  
from Lexington to Danville and Lancaster. Al-  
so—ALL HIS STOCK of Horses, Cattle,  
Sheep, Hogs, &c. Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. Sale  
to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.—Terms made  
known on the day of sale.  
STEWART DILLON.  
Jessamine county, March 7, 1836—10-2

N. B. There is another tract adjoining the one  
offered for sale, which can be had if wanted. S D

NEW SPRING GOODS,  
FOR 1836.  
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.  
ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Til-  
ford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid  
stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.  
To which they invite the attention of Whole-  
sale and Retail Dealers.  
Lex March 8, 1836—



# GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

## NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.  
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodas Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.  
7th John Pope, of Washington.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

## AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

It is with the most unfeigned and heartfelt gratitude that I appear before this enlightened audience, to thank the citizens of Louisville, as I do in the name of the people of Texas, for the kind and generous sympathy they have manifested in favor of the cause of that struggling country; and to make a plain statement of facts explanatory of the contest in which Texas is engaged with the Mexican Government.

The public has been informed, through the medium of the newspapers, that war exists between the people of Texas and the present Government of Mexico.—There are, however, many circumstances connected with this contest, its origin, its principles and objects which, perhaps, are not so generally known, and are indispensable to a full and proper elucidation of this subject.

When a people consider themselves compelled by circumstances or by oppression, to appeal to arms and resort to their natural rights, they necessarily submit their cause to the great tribunal of public opinion. The people of Texas, confident in the justice of their cause, fearlessly and cheerfully appeal to this tribunal. In doing this the first step is to show, as I trust I shall be able to do by a succinct statement of facts, that our cause is just, and is the cause of light and liberty—the same holy cause for which our forefathers fought and bled:—the same that has an advocate in the bosom of every freeman, no matter in what country, or by what people it may be contended for.

But a few years back Texas was a wilderness, the home of the uncivilized and wandering Comanche and other tribes of Indians, who waged a constant and ruinous warfare against the Spanish settlements. These settlements at that time were limited to the small towns of Bexar (commonly called San Antonio) and Goliad, situated on the western limits. The incursions of the Indians also extended beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte, and desolated that part of the country.

In order to restrain these savages and bring them into subjection, the Government opened Texas for settlement. Foreign emigrants were invited and called to that country. American enterprise accepted the invitation and promptly responded to the call. The first colony of Americans or foreigners ever settled in Texas was by himself. It was commenced in 1821 under a permission to my father, Moses Austin, from the Spanish Government previous to the Independence of Mexico, and has succeeded surmounting those difficulties and dangers incident to all new and wilderness countries infested with hostile Indians. These difficulties were many and at times appalling, and can only be appreciated by the hardy pioneers of this western country, who have passed through similar scenes.

The question here naturally occurs, what inducements, what prospects, what hopes could have stimulated us, the pioneers and settlers of Texas, to remove from the midst of civilized society, to expatriate ourselves from this land of liberty, from this our native country, endeared to us as it was, and still is, and ever will be, by the ties nature, the reminiscences of childhood and youth and local attachments, of friendship and relationship? Can it for a moment be

supposed that we severed all these ties—the ties of nature and of education, and went to Texas to grapple with the wilderness and with savage foes, merely from a spirit of wild and visionary adventure, without guarantees of protection for our persons and property and political rights? No, it cannot be believed. No American, no Englishman, no one of any nation who has a knowledge of the people of the United States, or of the prominent characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race to which we belong—a race that in all ages and in all countries wherever it has appeared has been marked for a jealous and tenacious watchfulness of its liberties, and for a cautious and calculating view of the probable events of the future—no one who has a knowledge of this race can or will believe that we removed to Texas without such guarantees, as free born and enterprising men naturally expect and require.

The fact is, we had such guarantees; for, in the first place the Government bound itself to protect us by the mere act of admitting us as citizens, on the general and long established principle, even in the dark ages, that *protection and allegiance* are reciprocal—a principle which in this enlightened age has been extended much further; for its received interpretation now is, that the object of government is the well being, security, and happiness of the governed, and that allegiance ceases whenever it is clear, evident, and palpable, that this object is in no respect effected.

But besides this general guarantee, we had others of a special, definite, and positive character—the colonization laws of 1823, '25, inviting emigrants generally to that country, specially guaranteed protection for person and property, and the right of citizenship.

When the federal system and constitution were adapted in 1824, and the former provinces became States, Texas, by her representative in the Constitutional Congress, exercised the right which was claimed and exercised by all the provinces, of retaining within her own control, the rights and powers which appertained to her as one of the *unidades* or distinct societies, which were confederated together to form the federal republic of Mexico. But not possessing at that time sufficient population to become a State by herself, she was with her own consent united provisionally with Coahuila, a neighboring province or society, to form the State of COAHUILA and TEXAS, "until Texas possessed the necessary elements to prove a separate State of herself." I quote the words of the constitutional or organic act passed by the Constituent Congress of Mexico, on the 7th of May, 1825, which establishes the State of Coahuila and Texas. This law, and the principles on which the Mexican federal compact was formed, gave to Texas a specific political existence, and vested in her inhabitants the special and well defined rights of self-government as a State of the Mexican confederation so soon as she "possessed the necessary elements." Texas consented to the provisional union with Coahuila on the faith of this guaranty. It was therefore a solemn compact, which neither the State of Coahuila and Texas nor the general government of Mexico can change without the consent of the people of Texas.

In 1833 the people of Texas, after a full examination of their population and resources, and of the law and constitution, decided, in a general convention elected for that purpose, that the period had arrived contemplated by said law and compact of 7th May, 1824, and that the country possessed the necessary elements to form a State separate from Coahuila. A respectful and humble petition was accordingly drawn up by this convention, addressed to the general Congress of Mexico, praying for the admission of Texas into the Mexican confederation as a State. I had the honor of being appointed by the convention the commissioner or agent of Texas to take this petition to the city of Mexico, and present it to the government. I discharged this duty to the best of my feeble abilities, and, as I believed, in a respectful manner. Many months passed and nothing was done with the petition, except to refer it to a committee of Congress, where it slept and was likely to sleep. I finally urged the just and constitutional claims of Texas to become a State in the most pressing manner, as I believed it to be my duty to do; representing also the necessity and good policy of this measure, owing to the almost total want of local good of any kind, the absolute want of a judiciary, the evident impossibility of being governed any longer by Coahuila, (for three fourths of the Legislature were from there,) and the consequent anarchy and discontent that existed in Texas. It was my misfortune to offend the high authorities of the nation—my frank and honest exposition of the truth was construed into threats.

At this time (September and October, 1833,) a revolution was raging in many parts of the nation, and especially in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. I despaired of obtaining any thing, and wrote to Texas, recommending to the people there to organize as a State *de facto* without waiting any longer. This letter may have been imprudent, as respects the injury it might do me personally, but how far it was criminal or treasonable, considering the revolutionary state of the whole nation, and the peculiar claims and necessities of Texas, impartial men must decide. It merely expressed an opinion. This letter found its way from San Antonio de Bexar (where it was directed) to the government. I was arrested at Saltillo, two hundred leagues from Mexico, on my way home, taken back to

that city and imprisoned one year, three months of the time in solitary confinement, without books or writing materials, in a dark dungeon of the former Inquisition prison. At the close of the year I was released from confinement, but detained six months in the city on heavy bail. It was nine months after my arrest before I was officially informed of the charges against me, or furnished with a copy of them. The constitutional requisites were not observed, my constitutional rights as a citizen were violated, the people of Texas were outraged by this treatment of their commissioner, and their respectful, humble and just petition was disregarded.

These acts of the Mexican government, taken in consideration with many others and with the general revolutionary situation of the interior of the republic, and the absolute want of local government in Texas, would have justified the people of Texas in organizing themselves as a State of the Mexican confederation, and if attacked for so doing in separating from Mexico. They would have been justifiable in doing this, because such acts were unjust, ruinous and oppressive, and because self-preservation required a local government in Texas suited to the situation and necessities of the country and the character of its inhabitants. Our forefathers in 76 flew to arms for much less. They resisted a principle, "the theory of oppression," but in our case it was the reality—it was a denial of justice and our guaranteed rights—it was oppression itself.

Texas, however, even under these aggravated circumstances forbore and remained quiet. The constitution, although outraged by the sport of faction and revolution, still existed in name, and the people of Texas still looked to it with the hope that it would be sustained and executed, and the vested rights of Texas respected. I will now proceed to show how this hope was defeated by the total prostration of the constitution, the destruction of the federal system, and the dissolution of the federal compact.

It is well known that Mexico has been in constant revolutions and confusion, with only a few short intervals, ever since its separation from Spain in 1821. This unfortunate state of things has been produced by the efforts of the ecclesiastical and aristocratic party to oppose republicanism, overturn the federal system and constitution, and establish a monarchy or a consolidated government of some kind.

In 1834, the President of the Republic, Gen. Santa Anna, who heretofore was the leader and champion of the republican party and system, became the head and leader of his former antagonists—the aristocratic and church party. With this accession and strength, this party triumphed. The constitutional general Congress of 1834, which was decidedly republican and federal, was dissolved in May of that year by a military order of the President before its constitutional term had expired. The council of government composed of half the Senate which, agreeably to the constitution, ought to have been installed the day after closing the session of Congress, was also dissolved; and a new revolutionary and unconstitutional Congress was convened by another military order of the President. This Congress met on the 1st of January, 1835. It was decidedly aristocratic, ecclesiastical and central in its politics. A number of petitioners were presented to it from several towns and villages, praying that it would change the federal form of government and establish a central form. These petitions were all of a revolutionary character, and were called "pronunciamientos," or pronouncements of centralism. They were formed by partial and revolutionary meetings gotten up by the military and priests. Petitions in favor of the federal system and constitution, and protests against such revolutionary measures, were also sent in by the people and by some of the State Legislatures, who still retained firmness to express their opinions. The latter were disregarded and their authors persecuted and imprisoned. The former were considered sufficient to invest Congress with plenary powers. It accordingly, by a decree, deposed the constitutional Vice President, Gomez Farias, who was a leading federalist, without any impeachment or trial, or even the form of a trial, and elected another of their own party, Gen. Barragan, in his place. By another decree it united the Senate with the House of Representatives in one chamber, and thus constituted, it declared itself invested with full powers as a national convention. In accordance with these usurped powers, it proceeded to annul the federal constitution and system, and to establish a central or consolidated government. How far it has progressed in the details of this new system is unknown to us. The decree of the 3d of October last, which fixes the outlines of the new government, is however sufficient to show that the federal system and compact is dissolved and centralism established. The States are converted into departments. The decree is as follows as translated:

[Decree of the 3d Oct., 1835.

"Office of the first Secretary of State, Interior Department.

"His Excellency the President pro tem. of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic. Know ye, that the General Congress has decreed the following:

"Art. 1. The present Governors of the States shall continue, notwithstanding the time fixed by the Constitution may have expired; but shall be dependent for their continuance in the exercise of their attributes upon the supreme government of the nation.

"Art. 2. The Legislatures shall immediately cease to exercise their legislative functions; but before dissolving (and those which may be in recess meeting for the purpose) they shall appoint a department council, composed of the present of five individuals, chosen either within or without their own body, to act as a council to the governor; and in case of a vacancy in that office, they shall propose to the supreme general government three persons, possessing the qualifications hitherto required; and until an appointment be made, the gubernatorial powers shall be exercised by the first on the list, who is not an ecclesiastic.

"Art. 3. In those States where the Legislature cannot be assembled within eight days, the *ayuntamiento* of the capital shall act in its place, only for the purpose of electing the five individuals of the department council.

"Art. 4. All the judges and tribunals of the States, and the administration of justice, shall continue as hitherto, until the organic law relative to this branch be formed. The responsibilities of the functionaries which could only be investigated before Congress, shall be referred to and concluded before the supreme court of the nation.

"Art. 5. All the subaltern officers of the State shall also continue for the present, (the places which are vacant, or which may be vacated, not to be filled,) but they, as well as the offices, revenues and branches under their charge, remain subject to and at the disposal of the supreme government of the nation, by means of their respective governors."—City of Mexico, Oct. 3d, 1835.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN,

President pro tem.

MANUEL DIAS DE BONILLA,

Secretary of State.

For the information of those who are not acquainted with the organization of the Mexican Republic under the federal system and constitution of 1824, it may be necessary to state that this constitution is copied, as to its general principles, from that of the United States. The general Congress had the same organization and was elected in the same manner. A Senate elected by the State Legislatures for four years, and a House of Representatives elected by the people for two years. A President and Vice President elected for four years, and removable only by impeachment and trial. The mode of amending the constitution was clearly fixed. The powers of the States were the same in substance as the States of the United States, and in some instances greater. During the recess of Congress, half the Senate formed the council of government.

By keeping these facts in view, and then supposing the case that the President and Congress of these United States were to do what the President and Congress of Mexico have done, and that one of the States was to resist and insist on sustaining the federal constitution and state rights, and a parallel case would be presented of the present contest between Texas and the revolutionary government of Mexico.

In further elucidation of this subject, I will present an extract from a report made by me to the provisional government of Texas on the 30th of November last, communicating the said decree of 3d October.

"That every people have the right to change their government, is unquestionable; but it is equally certain and true, that this change to be morally or politically obligatory, must be effected by the free expression of the community, and by legal and constitutional means; for otherwise, the stability of governments and the rights of the people would be at the mercy of the fortunate revolutionists of violence or faction.

"Admitting, therefore, that a central and despotic, or strong government, is best adapted to the education and habits of a portion of the Mexican people, and that they wish it; this does not, and cannot, give to them the right to dictate, by unconstitutional means and force, to the other portion who have equal rights, and differ in opinion.

"Had the change been effected by constitutional means, or had a national convention been convened, and every member of the confederacy been fairly represented, and a majority agreed to the change, it would have placed the matter on different ground; but, even then, it would be monstrous to admit the principle, that a majority have the right to destroy the minority, for the reason, that self-preservation is superior to all political obligations. That such a government as is contemplated by the before mentioned decree of the 3d of October, would destroy the people of Texas, must be evident to all, when they consider its geographical situation, so remote from the contemplated centre of legislation and power; populated as it is, by a people who are so different in education, habits, customs, language, and local wants, from all the rest of the nation; and especially when a portion of the central party have manifested violent religious and other prejudices and jealousies against them. But no national convention was convened, and the constitution has been, and now is, violated and disregarded. The constitutional authorities of the State of Coahuila and Texas, solemnly protested against the change of government, for which act they were driven by military force from office, and imprisoned. The people of Texas protest against it, as they had a right to do, for which they have been declared rebels by the government in Mexico.

"However necessary, then, the basis established by the decree of the 3d of October, may be to prevent civil wars and anarchy in other parts of Mexico, it is attempted to be effected by force and unconstitutional means. However bene-

ficial it may be to some parts of Mexico, it would be ruinous to Texas. This view presents the whole subject to the people. If they submit to a forcible and unconstitutional destruction of the social compact, which they have sworn to support, they violate their oaths. If they submit to be tamely destroyed, they disregard their duty to themselves, and violate the first law which God stamped upon the heart of man, civilized or savage; which is the law or the right of self-preservation.

"The decree of the 3d October, therefore, if carried into effect, evidently leaves no remedy for Texas but resistance, secession from Mexico, and a direct resort to natural rights."

"The *ayuntamientos* are the municipal bodies or corporations of cities, and are similar to the mayor and council, or corporations of the cities in the United States. To explain by a comparison the unconstitutional power vested by the decree of 3d of October in the *ayuntamientos*, or corporations of capitals of the States, we have only to suppose that a similar decree to this one of the 3d of October, was passed by the Congress of the United States, and that the Legislature of Kentucky was not in session and could not be convened, and that the corporation or municipal authority of Frankfort, acting in the name and as the representative of the whole State, was to nominate five persons to compose the department council of Kentucky, which by such a decree as this one of 3d October, would be converted from a State into a department of the consolidated government, like the departments of France.

"The Legislature of the State of Coahuila and Texas of 1835, which made this protest, was dissolved by a military force acting under the orders of Gen. Cos, and the Governor, Don Augustin Viesca, the Secretary of State, and several Members of the Legislature were imprisoned. Col. Benjamin R. Milam, who fell at San Antonio de Bexar, and several other Texans were at Muncova, the capital of the State, when those events took place—they took a decided stand in support of the State authorities and the constitution. Milam was taken prisoner with the Governor, the others escaped to Austin's colony, and the local authorities were commanded by a military order from General Cos to deliver them up to him. This order was not obeyed of course: it was the precursor of the invasion of Texas by this General in October.

The following extract from the New York Evening Post, is in corroboration of the views expressed by our correspondent of last week, "The Citizen of Fayette."

It shows conclusively, the high prices of produce, are caused by the substitution of paper, for an exclusive metallic currency—and points to the remedy, for the correction of the distress consequent upon excessive banking.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the enormous quantities of Bank paper, thrown into circulation, the last year is now giving a fictitious value, to every species of property in the United States, and that sooner or later, this now precious country, will receive a backset, from which it will not soon recover.

In Kentucky, we have a Bank of Kentucky, with a capital of five million of dollars, with the privilege of issuing notes to ten millions, twice its capital.—We have a northern Bank with a capital of three millions of dollars—with the privilege of issuing paper to six millions, twice its capital, we have the Louisville Bank capital two millions, with the privilege of issuing its notes to four millions of dollars—twice its capital. Now the said capital of the banks just named is ten millions. And the amount of notes in circulation when they get fully into operation, will be twenty millions. Hence the fictitious value, and high price now demanded for produce. And the danger of our banks being compelled to stop specie payment, if any sudden run is made upon them, and hence the impropriety of permitting branches of the Pennsylvania United States Bank, being established in Kentucky. These branches could wind up our Banks when they pleased, and would do so. This would be a greater evil to the community, than the excessive issues of our Bank's paper would be. Now for the extract.

It is first necessary to my purpose, that I should point out to you the broad and irreconcilable distinction between silver and gold and paper money. The former are in fact as much the product of labour, as any one of the articles you manufacture in your business, or any other work of your hands. They must first be dug from the earth; they must be separated with vast care and great expense, from the grosser substances with which they are always combined; they must be transported at considerable cost from place to place, and they must be coined for the purpose of circulation. Thus every silver dollar in the United States may be truly said to have cost an equal value in labour of various kinds, and is, therefore, the honest representative of that labour and that value.

Silver and gold can never be multiplied to a greater excess than any other product of the soil, and of human labour. They have an intrinsic value precisely in proportion to the labour and difficulty of procuring them, and to their uses either as money, or as materials for useful or ornamental purposes; and this value is recognized by all commercial and civilized nations. A silver dollar is worth as much in China, or Japan, or Persia, as it is in the United States. It therefore circulates all over the world without difficulty or depreciation.

Hence when by the course of trade, the discovery of mines, or any other cause, silver and gold increase in any one country beyond the necessities of the people, this circumstance only occa-

sions a temporary rise in the nominal price of those articles for which they are exchanged, and a temporary depreciation in the value of money. They are citizens of the world; they find a home everywhere, and they will seek a home where they are of most value just as surely as water will seek its level. In a little while the excess of circulation gradually disappears, and prices return to their usual standard, by a process which injures no one but those who speculate on contingencies, and live upon the emptiness of anticipation.

But the case is far different with paper money. That is neither the product or the representative of human labour, nor has it any intrinsic value. It may be made in any quantity, and it is just as easy to issue a bill of a hundred dollars as a bill of one dollar. Thus it can be multiplied to any extent, and must remain where it is issued. It cannot, like silver and gold, find its way to other countries, for it is of no value anywhere but at home. Its value decreases precisely in a ratio with the distance it recedes from the centre, and beyond a certain circumference it is worth nothing, because it possesses no intrinsic value, and cannot be converted to useful or ornamental purposes. It must, therefore, stay at home; and thus an increase of paper money has the permanent effect of increasing the price of every necessary of life. If it continues, as it does every year, to accumulate in this country, the price of every thing will increase with it, except labour, which will never rise in proportion, for the obvious reason that it is the interests of all the rich and influential classes to keep it down.

I shall now proceed to explain the phenomenon which every where has been and every where will be the inevitable result for a paper system. And I shall do it by the simplest illustration, in order that you may all comprehend. The multiplication of paper money, while it increases the price, adds nothing to the value of the necessities of life, which constitute the sole articles in which you deal. The loaf of bread which costs you a shilling will not satisfy your hunger a bit more than one costs you sixpence, unless it is larger. The load of wood will not warm you better by costing you double, and so on with every article of comfort or necessity. This is so obvious that it requires no further illustration.

I will now proceed to show you how this state of things, this increase in the prices of every thing affects you, and you alone of all the great classes of society. This enhanced price is of no consequence to the person who buys these articles to sell again, because he disposes of them at a profit which enables him to pay this enhanced price on all that part which he consumes. This is a universal axiom of trade, and hence the price the trader gives is of little or no consequence; provided he sells at the usual profit. It is not the dealer but the consumer that pays the piper, and here it is my friends, that the shoe pinches you, and you alone.

You do not buy fuel, food, and raiment to sell again. You are the consumers, and what you pay for these articles, you receive again, not in money or goods, but in the indispensable necessities and comforts of life. You burn your wood, you eat your food, and you wear out your clothes. The price you pay is therefore forever lost to you. Here then is the true secret of poverty and pauperism; and this is the reason why high prices, and an exuberance of paper money, are ever the preludes to distress among those who live exclusively by the labour of their hands. As I told you before, you have no remedy, but to stand by old Andrew Jackson in his glorious crusade against paper rags, and to give your votes to those, and those alone, who will carry out his principles, not only in the General but the State Government.

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ELLEY & CHINN,

HAVE received a large and handsome stock of GOODS, suitable to the above seasons which they will sell as low as their neighbours. And invite the attention of their friends and purchasers to examine for themselves. They will sell to Country Merchants at a small advance. Lexington, March 18, '36—11-4t.

## NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.  
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth instalment of ten dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
March 26,—12-td

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.  
THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, in conformity to the provisions of the Charter, will be held at their Banking house in the city of Lexington, on the Second Day of May next, being the first Monday, at which time and place, nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year.  
Hour of meeting 10 o'clock, A. M.  
By order of the Board,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
March 26, 1836. 12 td

## CHEAP

## SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.  
THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLICES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834,—17—tf

## BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.







# PROPOSALS

## FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it is our duty to state candidly and fully the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformer, Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and slant us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to dispel the darkness of the public, to offer to the public the proposed Journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform an established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change for the better, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and to the human race, we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health. The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well-written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with many valuable medicinal productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medicinal virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS. The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the receipt of the first number, to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity. All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—postpaid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office. February 15, 1836—7

## ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been impelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received, and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

## FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:  
50 Sacks COFFEE,  
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,  
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,  
6 Drums Figs, first quality,  
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,  
2 Barrels Chesnuts, first quality.  
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,  
superior in quality.  
Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Alpice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;  
Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from 50 to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first quality.

ROBERT GRAY.  
N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.  
Lexington, Jan 1, 1836—1-11

STATD OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit Court, Nov. 1835. 1835. Com. vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c. defendants, in Chancery. This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Tibbs Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor entered 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both 3 or 4 miles above the lick." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tiedall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims. And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions. A copy attested.

CH: CHAMBERS, c. n. c.  
December 19, 1835—50-6t

## CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have several times their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance, the want of time, the want of means, the want of the opportunity of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the shelves with the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadary journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as the selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

The work will be published in weekly numbers in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, and the volume when printed, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unobtrusive addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster, who will subscribe, and remit the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,  
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATS, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house where he intends to keep a general assortment of

## GROCERIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers. Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—45-3m

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mexican title concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms. WM. A. LEAVY.  
Lexington, April, 22—16-11

## LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on days preceding the discount day.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$120 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Bank, Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to C. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September inst. for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for 25 or 30 dollars.

A receipt from John Norton for \$5 or \$6000.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court, against A. LeGrand, dated some years back for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.  
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-11

## LOOK HERE.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER,

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky. BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. Thomas STRAUSS, of Richmond, Ky, to make, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Knaples, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only proposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used, in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal cure, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834—27-11

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers here, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, have been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

Entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this county were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be anything but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the past history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge. And when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think that the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to conclude that the question whether it is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are sure to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical print. They are of a character that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The political sentiments of the proprietors are favorable to the elevation of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are also in favor of the Hon. James Clark for Governor, and Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor. In regard, however, to the political course of the Register & Patriot, they would take occasion to remark, that whilst they shall refrain from participating in party strife to an improper extent, they will, nevertheless, on all proper occasions, express their opinions of the public policy of men and measures, fearlessly, and without reserve or affection. In a government such as ours, where all power is derived from the people, it is the bounden duty of every citizen of the commonwealth, as he values the blessings and durability of the institutions guaranteed to him by the constitution, to be so informed of passing events, as to be able to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to answer the design for which they were created, and render them permanent and lasting. Fully convinced of the justice of this conclusion, and believing that the public press furnishes the safest medium for obtaining so desirable an end, the subscribers pledge themselves to afford every facility in their power, for their fellow-citizens, without reference to party;—to express their personal or political sentiments freely, and to be so informed of the respect and regard due to the opinions and feelings of others.

The history of the past few years is such as to convince even the most skeptic, that the best interest of the state is involved in advancing the great work of Internal Improvement. To encourage and sustain the friends of this patriotic cause, the best energies of the undersigned shall be exerted.

The literary department of the Register & Patriot will be so conducted, as to render it as acceptable as possible, to its patrons. Its columns will also contain the latest information, both foreign and local, and from the arrangements in contemplation, together with the past experience of the subscribers as practical printers, they consider themselves justified in asserting that, in a mechanical point of view, the Register & Patriot will be inferior to none in the state; and as an evidence of their determination to conduct it in a manner worthy of encouragement and support, they would respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens, that should any of them, by the expiration of six months, be dissatisfied with the course pursued, they shall be at liberty to withdraw their subscription, by paying a sum proportionate to that length of time.

TERMS. The REGISTER & PATRIOT will be published every Saturday morning, on a large Imperial sheet, at \$2.50 a year, if paid at the expiration of 6 months; or \$3.00 if paid within 12 months, and \$3.50 if paid after the expiration of 12 months. The first number will be issued so soon as a requisite number of subscribers can be obtained, and a new press and additional type procured.

Winchester, March 14, 1836. FINNELL & COOK.

## Cheap Queensware

CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETTS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.  
Lexington, Oct 14—41-11

## OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN MCKENZIE,  
Mill street, Lexington.  
Nov. 6, 1835—41-11

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

TRIFANY, DUVALL & Co., Baltimore, have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 2-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 widths, from the Saxons, Poughatons, Lawre, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Osnaburghs, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Cassinetts, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States.

Cassinetts, Cassimeres, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.

Rouge Cassimeres, Mexican Mixtures, Cautions, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloon stuffs.

Tickings, 'Methuens,' 'Amoskeags,' 'Brown's,' &c.

Cotton Carpetings, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

## SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture.

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment.

Men's Hair, Wool and Paila Leaf Hats, a full assortment.

Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They will attend the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief, that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.

Dec. 31, 1835—49-2m

## PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37 CENTS EACH.

## UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Maryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, form a uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 74 cents per number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition: Frank Midway, or the Naval Officer.

Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.

Kings' Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.

Pacha of Many Tales.

Japan in Search of his Father.

Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the action of the mails. Printed under 100 miles 12 cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 24 cents.

I am almost weary to the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered.

The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish the world with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate.

The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and so presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscribers 3 dollars.

Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid. Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars.

Address LOUIS A. GODEY,  
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.  
Dec. 22, 1835—51

## JOB GREEN, LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish sold.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply; teach, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken. Lexington, July 23, 1834—29-11

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The Firm of Gabl, I. Morton and A. B. Morton, trading under the firm of Morton & Co. in a Bagging concern in Fayette county, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GABL, I. MORTON, A. B. MORTON.

October 26, 1835.

## LOST.

On the night of Tuesday, 24th November, between Brennan's Hotel and Exchange Office of David A. Sayre, a CORAL BRISTLE. Any person who has found and will bring the same to the Editor of this paper, will be suitably rewarded.

Lex. Dec. 12, 1835—49-11

## CANDLES AND LEATHER.

1000 BOXES dipt and moulded Candles. 15,000 lbs. Spanish sole Leather—for sale by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.  
P. S. As it is our wish to close our consignments of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in it may expect bargains.

January 8, 1836—3-2m

## JAMES HENRY, Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans.

Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, lincey and socks, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. One hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wacoona—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.

JAMES HENRY,  
Wall street.  
April 2, 1836—12-2m

## NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO. Are now receiving their

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING a very general assortment of neatly sewed, variety of Linen and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

April 2, 1836—13-11

## FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Baskets supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plate Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Set Glass Girouettes, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.  
June 22, 1835—28-11

## ATTEND TO THIS.

TIME time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by calling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS. This must be done during this month.

J. G. MCKINNEY.  
Lex. Jan. 1, 1836—52-11

## DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz: